Pennsylvania, Michigan and Utah. A plant from open woods, Gap Mt., Troy, New Hampshire, 13 June, 1898 (Rand & Robinson, no. 459)

in Gray Herb.) may be designated as the type specimen.

4. Var. floribunda, n. nom. Spergulastrum lanceolatum Michx. Fl. Bor.-Am. i. 275 (1803). Micropetalon lanceolatum Pers. Syn. i. 509 (1805). Stellaria lanceolata Torr. Fl. i. 453 (1824), not Poir. Encyc. vii. 416 (1806). S. borealis, var. alpestris Gray, Man. ed. 5, 93 (1867) as to Robbins plant but not S. alpestris β. Fries, Nov. Fl. Suec. Mant. i. 10 (1832) nor S. alpestris Fries (emend.) l. c. iii. 194 (1842). Alsine borealis alpestris Britton, Mem. Torr. Bot. Cl. v. 149 (1894), in part, not S. alpestris Fries. S. borealis, var. corollina Robinson, Proc. Am. Acad. xxix. 286 (1894), in part, not Fenzl in Ledeb. Fl. Ross. i. 382 (1842).— Wet or shaded places, Newfoundland to British Columbia, south to Nova Scotia, New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the mountains of Utah.

5. Var. Bongardiana, n. nom. S. longifolia Bongard, Vég. Sitch. 126 (1832), not Muhl. in Willd. Enum. 479 (1809). S. borealis of American authors, as to plant of the extreme West.— Wet or shaded places, Alaska to California; also eastern Quebec: Anticosti, Pursh;

Bic, F. F. Forbes.

6. Var. sitchana (Steud.), n. comb. S. brachypetala Bong. Vég. Sitch. 126 (1832), not Bunge in Ledeb. Fl. Alt. ii. 161 (1830). S. sitchana Steud. Nom. ed. 2, ii. 637 (1841). S. borealis, var. corollina Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. viii. 378 (1872); Robinson, l. c. 286 (1894) as to western plant, not Fenzl l. c. (1842). Alsine borealis alpestris Britton in Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. ii. 24 (1897), in part, not S. alpestris Fries, Il. cc. A. brachypetala Howell, Fl. N. W. Am. i. 82 (1897) in part (as to Bongard synonym).— Wet, shady places, Alaska to Oregon and Idaho.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

A PUBESCENT VARIETY OF THE DWARF RASPBERRY.— While recently working over a collection of plants from the Penobscot Bay region of Maine, a specimen of the Dwarf Raspberry Rubus pubescens Raf. (R. triflorus Richardson) was noted which differed from the usual form in the pubescence. The common plant has the leaves glabrous or slightly pilose on the veins beneath, while the plant from Penobscot Bay has the mature leaves densely pilose beneath. Further examination of material in the Gray Herbarium and the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club showed this to be a well marked tendency occurring in several places, and it should therefore be recognized as a variety, and may be called

Rubus pubescens Raf., var. pilosifolius, n. var., foliis subtus dense pilosis.— Newfoundland: Channel, Howe & Lang, No. 907; Balena, Hermitage Bay, Palmer, No. 1352. Quebec: Basin Island, Magdalen Islands, Fernald, Bartram, Long & St. John, No. 7645. Maine: Brooklin, A. F. Hill, No. 1015 (Type in Herb. New England Bot. Club). Massachusetts, Purgatory Swamp, Dedham. C. E. Faxon. Michigan: Keweenaw Co., O. A. Farwell, No. 182.— Albert F. Hill, Cambridge, Mass.

KJELLMANNIA SORIFERA FOUND ON THE RHODE ISLAND COAST.—A single specimen of the alga Kjellmannia sorifera Reinke was washed ashore at Bristol, Rhode Island, March 4th, 1901. It has been held until this time in the hope that the discovery of other specimens might throw further light upon the place of its growth. It was found after a storm, and is believed to have drifted from a locality further southward in Narragansett Bay. Since it is known only in the Southwest Baltic, and was not recognized there until 1888, its occurrence in our waters is a matter of surprise as well as congratulation. Whether, like various other brown forms, it came to us by currents from Greenland, is a problem reserved for the future. The thanks of the undersigned are tendered to Dr. W. G. Farlow and to Mr. Frank S. Collins, who have very courteously examined the specimens.— R. E. Schuh, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

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